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SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1903.

Circulation During June.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below: Copies. | Date.

1	16
2	17
8	18
4	19113,060
5	20
6117,050	21 (Sunday) 119,260
7 (Sunday) 120,530	22113,210
8	23112,650
9118,280	24113,810
10124,700	25112,400
11119,110	26
12	27113,010
18	28 (Sunday) 117,370
15 (Sunday)120,540	29
15	30112,000
Total for the month	3,472,470
Less all copies spoiled in pr	
nied	

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 6.96 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Net number distributed

.....3,405,340

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of July. J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1906.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

THE NEXT PONTIFF.

The successor to Pope Leo may be a prelate vir tually unknown to the world at large and one as yet not considered by the College of Cardinals. Those electors who are supposed to wield influence and to hold the power to create the next Pope may lack this influence when the conclave begins. Or, what is still more to the point, they may refrain from making any effort to use it.

All premises as to the outcome of the conclave's deliberations are speculation. No Cardinal or group of Cardinais controls the college. No reliable forecas can be made. When it is remembered that every vote is a secret ballot, insuring liberty of decision to each elector, it is reasonable to presume that personality and personal attributes, such as fairness and broadness of intellect, will count for more than quasi-political and other considerations.

An impression prevails that politics, as such enters almost entirely into the election and that the highest office in the Catholic Church is sought for ardently. In contrast to the matter of politics there is the matter of religion, for religion and the power of the church are unquestionably most dear to aged church princes. who, having devoted their lives to Catholicity, have come to regard that as the first object. And, in the second place, most of the eligibles would prefer not to have the honor and responsibilities of the Papacy, although perhaps a few are ambitious in this respect.

The best presentation of the men and factors connected with the conclave is probably that written by Mr. F. Marion Crawford and published in "Everybody's Magazine." He sets forth the qualifications and characteristics of prominent candidates and concludes with the assertion that the next Pope might be a famous Cardinal or an unheard-of hermit. Mr. Crawford's article has the virtue of atmosphere, having been written by one who understands the Vatican. and thus gives an impression of the mode and dominant agencies of the election

Any guess as to the outcome of the conclave's election would be more or less absurd, as there is nothing on which it might be founded. However, it is safe to predict that the next Pope will not be a creation of political intrigue, but a prelate capable of maintaining the work of church development so well done by Leo. He might be a Cardinal widely known, or a plain priest entirely unknown. The whole world may hope, however, that he will be as good and as enlightened a ruler as the late Pone.

LITTLE JAPAN'S PERIL.

There is reason to believe that pugnacious little Japan will make a tragical blunder should she permit an impetuous national resentment to hurry her into a war with Russia on the assumption that England and France would also take up arms to prevent Russian aggression in Korea and Manchuria.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance is not by any means sufficiently definite of itself to commit the British Government to the policy of supporting Japan in such a conflict, and it is extremely doubtful whether England is ready for a war of such magnitude, solicitous as she may be to check the growth of Russian power in the Far East and to lessen the menace of the Slav in India. It must be remembered that Japan found no friends to back her up when, at the close of her victorious war with China, Russia stepped in and virtailly robbed her of the fruits of victory.

Even less to be counted upon is France, the soundest wisdom dictating for that country a policy which shall insure peace for years to come, with a possibility of profiting from wars between other Powers while she is regaining her old strength and maintaining friendly relations with all. The fact of the better feeling now existing between the French and English people does not necessarily mean a French willingness to foin in a war with Russia, with whom, not so long ago, she was on terms of the most enthusiastic and vociferous amity. Nor does Japan make an especially magnetic appeal to France as an ally, save in

Of course, should war between Russia and Japan be the outcome of the present crisis, all sorts of readjustments and new alignments might result, but the

Japan's allies.

SUPPORT LEE'S STORY.

If Daniel J. Kelley is so deeply concerned for justice in Missouri, let him come back, where he may be crossexamined. From the far heights of Canada he can an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, one is led to hardly impose retribution on sinners. Missouri's gates rejoice additionally because of the fact that vigorous are ajar for the statuesque and talented lover of justice who, his friend and victim says, boasts of debauen- hula-hula dance as a feature of that exhibit. ing the legislatures of half the imperial commonwealths of America.

John A. Lee came back to take his medicine. Daniel J. Kelley jumped the St. Lawrence. Secure beyond the and voluptuous suggestion which strikes alarm to the clutch of law, he sends back epistolary cross fire.

He is strengthening Lee's coming testimony in court. If the "letters" are true, they show him to be all that he charges Lee with being, and more. They prove Kelley's profligate, abandoned and remorseless criminality; by their publication Kelley makes a voluntary exhibition of baseness, sending broadcast to the world an admission of treasenlike turpitude and designing crime, and all for no purpose whatever except to disparage Missouri's efforts to convict indicted men, And, furthermore-before coming to the essential and important effect of the letters-the motive and method of their preservation and publication disclose a spiderlike propensity to entrap and ruin.

But the main, the big and cogent point is that the letters, offered for the purpose of discrediting Lee's testimony, do instead corroborate Lee; they show absolutely and beyond the shadow of a doubt the existence in the Senate of the very state of facts which Lee describes. The object of Kelley is to show that Lee's character weakens the value of his testimony; that Farris and others were not members of a lobby, a combine or an "alum crowd"; that Lee lies when be says members of the Senate were bought with money from his own and other hands.

But the letters show that Lee was doing business with a gang on Kellev's behalf; that Lee was appoint ing subservient committee members acceptable to Kelley; chairmen of committees appointed to do the trust's bidding for a consideration to be paid by Lee for Kelley; and the letters mention "F-" and others.

Kelley paid large sums of money to Lee. Why did Kelley keep Lee in his pay, as he says and as the letters indicate? Would Kelley have paid Lee such sums merely for Lee's good-will and in consideration of Lee's appointing uncorrupt and incorruptible men' What would Lee's appointive powers have been worth to Kelley if there had been no corrupt men and no combine of corrupt men to carry out the purpose? Lee was able to deliver the goods, and for this he was paid. The letters offered by Kelley are so many admissions of the fact that a corrupt combine was being placed where it could act; probably that Lee was a paymaster at times and that he looked to Kelley for the necessary funds; indeed that he demanded them. Kelley admits that funds were forthcoming. He makes public a long list of amounts. Kelley can scarcely claim, in view of the letters, that he was paying out something for noth-

If Lee was giving something for the money, then he must have had a corps of Senators standing behind him with ready votes and extended nalms; he must have had committeemen eager for boodle and devoid of honor. Who were these men? The letters afford some indication.

Lee whose statement implicates Senators is the same Lee whom Kelley exploits as the letter-writer. and is the same who will be called to testify for the State. The letters square perfectly with the statement -they tell the same story; and the testimony will doubtless be but a repetition.

they come. Even Kelley might have credence if there were supporting facts to hear him out conclusively. If Kelley should take the stand corroborated by the John A. Lee letters. Kelley himself would be a valuable wit ness for the State at Jefferson City to prove the exist ence of a combine and the guilt of combine men. John A. Lee, supported by the letters coming out of Kelley's hands unsolicited by Lee, but on the contrary at the suggestion or behest of the defense, should be thrice valuable and thrice believed.

KING EDWARD IN IRELAND.

King Edward's visit to Ireland is being marked by so many demonstrations of a better feeling towards the British monarch on the part of the Irish people as to become especially significant and of some import as bearing upon the near future.

There are at least two good reasons accounting for this friendlier attitude of Irishmen at such a moment. The first and weightier of the two is that the land bill, which has now passed its third reading in Parliament, has greatly diminished the bitterness felt by the Irish people against the English, indicating, as it does, a willingness on the part of the latter to solve the long-vexed "Irlsh land question" in a manner advantageous to the Irish themselves. The second reason is contained in the fact of King Edward's personal popularity in Ireland. He is well liked by the people of that country, and he leaves nothing undone that promises to increase this liking.

But, as is being made plain by leaders of Irish thought and action, the movement for Home Rule is not in the least affected by these recent developments. King Edward may make himself personally welcome in Ireland, and the wrong of the Irish land situation may be righted by English action, still the fight for Home Rule remains to be prosecuted to a definite conclusion just as before. The one change in the aspect of things is due to the fact that British tact and diplomacy may now have greater exercise in dealing with the Irish problem than has been possible heretofore.

THE LAW AND THE LADY.

That Connecticut man who tried to obtain from the courts an injunction forbidding his fickle sweetheart to wed his hated rival manifested a confident faith only by the ingenuousness of his original device for smoothing love's rocky road.

Nevertheless, although one sympathizes with even Connecticut man, perhaps the most practical and unsentimental of God's creatures, when he is the doleful victim of a capricious girl's desire to be off with the old love and on with the new, it is not to be regretted that this melancholy swain failed to secure the desired infunction. When sweet romance becomes subject to legal writs the delight of the world will be in sore peril of utter extinction.

Far more consistent was the action of another recently jilted lover, in this instance a citizen of the State of New York, where human impulse more potently dictates action along natural lines. He was an elderly Romeo, and when the object of his affections threw him over for a younger man he knelt down and wrestled long and earnestly in prayer for of the best manhood that this or any other country has divine guidance. Then he arose and got a big club and went and beat his successful rival into a sort of pulp of disfigured sentiment, as it were, after which he returned home in great content and tranquillity of soul.

From the purely moral viewpoint the Connecticut man was right and the New Yorker wrong, since one lisher, Mr. Philip Welby.

likelihood of an Anglo-Franco-Japanese alliance is not; resorted to the law and the other to an act of perfor granted. The "Yankees of the Orient" are a But the world's approval will rest upon the mittened plucky and ambitious race, but they should restrain man with the club, not the seeker after an injunc their warlike arder just now. Russia would like noth- tion. If a girl can thus be enjoined from wedding ing better than to provoke Japan into war at a me- | the man she loves, what is to save her from being ment when British prudence and French common mandamused into marrying another whom she desense forbade the participation of those countries as | tests? This is the very keynote of the Connecticut

has patriotically appropriated the sum of \$30,000 for objections have been made to the incorporation of the

Of course, the vast majority of us haven't the remotest idea of what a hula-hula dance looks like in full swing, but in the very name there is palpitant timid soul. It sounds like "hoochee-koochee," the perfeetly dreadful "danse du ventre" which Chicago's Midway precipitated upon the horrified vision of moral America, and surely the Pike, once a modest woodland way under the homely name of Skinker's read, cannot stand for this sort of business. A hulahula dance there would seem like the profanation of a rustic shrine.

Besides, consider the poets, who, though they toil not, neither do they spin, once settled themselves in trial, and examining attentively the Ata fine frenzy to the chaste singing of the charms of this same locality, inspired by 'The Republic's prize poem competition. What would they think of a warmly tropical hula-hula "hoe-down" on the Pike. as hopeless as for the musician to pour bronze-fleshed. Hawaiian maidens revealing their his notes into the ear of a deaf man." South Sea Island charms to a musical accompaniment calculated to send cold shivers along the full length of any respectable spine? Wouldn't there be a stampede of Pegasuses in the direction of home and mether? Wouldn't the Parnassian slopes be jammed with sweet singers, breathless in their flight from such an abomination? No, folks, it won't do for a minute. Away with the hula-hula!

It is with the sincerest pleasure that The Republic welcomes Frank Leslie's Monthly as a volunteer in the fight against the lobby in Missouri. For years The Republic has been fighting this evil of Democratic and Republican corruption in the State Legislature, and it rejolees that victory now seems to be in sight. Re-enforcements in the field can still be of service, however, and they are heartily welcome.

----Proofs of a common-law marriage should be scrutinized closely, especially in a case where the legitimacy of children is not in question. In as far as possible the laws should discourage such form of marriages; and this particularly in the interest of young women, who should be taught that marriages in the form provided by statute are the only ones which are safe and sure.

Celumbia's new president, Doctor Charles W. Needham, is not a college graduate. Perhaps this college proceeds on the theory, which isn't a bad one, that the bringing of mere school-trained men into a faculty is like carrying coals to Newcastle. Practical education, business sense and executive ability are good qualifications for a college president.

Those Eastern college students who hastened to Kansas, under the resy representations of interested parties, to earn money as harvesters, and who are now stranded 2,000 miles from home, have at least had their education forwarded to the extent of learning that "distance lends enchantment to the view."

Senator Cockrell may or may not be the Democratic nominee for President next year, but all must agree that he measures up to the highest honors within the gift of his party and of the Democratic people of this country.

King Edward held royal court in the Castle at Dublin, and the Irish Guards acted as an escort of honor, but loyal children of Erin will contend that King Brian Boru knew how to do such things far

Turkey is now too poor to pay the salaries of state

officials, but a wholesome fear of the bowstring may prevent open protest against the vacuum revealed by the loosening of the national purse-string. ----New York is to have a newspaper edited by women

for women, and it will probably "fill a long felt want" by devising some infallible means of telling any reader off-hand if her hat is on straight. ----

In contemplating a war with Russia little Japan should remember that it's always much easier to get into a fight than to come out of it with distinction

> RECENT COMMENT 100

American Medicine

We have previously spoken of the unutilized opportunity for promoting health and happiness by means of the school garden. Miss Louise Klein Miller, director of the Lowthrope School of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening for Women, says that in Austria-Hungary alone there are 18,909 school gardens, and in France there are said to be 28,000, and in all Europe over 100,000. In France the teachers are required by law to be able to instruct their pupils in the elements of agriculture and horticulture, and rmal schools have been established for the purpose of giving teachers such training. No plans for school buildings to which the State contributes are approved unless accompanied by plans for a school garden. In these gardens the pupils are shown practically the simpler de tails of horticulture, and are given charge of every stage of the cultivation, from the preparation of the soil to the gathering of the harvest. In this country the system has been successfully undertaken, and it is likely to extend rapidly. It can be combined with other instruction, as is well shown by the work at Hyannis, Mass. At the school gardens of the State Normal School there the "products of the gardens are sold, the money is taken to the bank and deposited, and the children learn the method of depositing money and drawing checks." The study of horticulture is compulsory in Belgium. In Germany and Engin the all-embracing jurisdiction of the law equaled land school gardens are encouraged, but not regulated by

Washington's Statue in London. Philadelphia Inquirer.

That Washington will have a statue in St. Paul's is matter of gratification, because it will emblematize the fact that the two great English-speaking nations have concluded to bury the hatchet of old hatreds and recognize what is good in each other. This spirit has been growing very strong of late. We have been sending our pretty girls as wives for the British aristocracy, we have been spending our money in restoring decayed halls and castles, we have been shipping our goods to the British and we are sending steamerloads of sentiment every day in the week. The time may never come when the two nations will lose

their identity, but we trust and believe that the relations will ever become more friendly and mutually supporting in every good cause. Washington stands as the representative of the most lofty patriotism, the most complete self-sacri fice and the most unfaltering faith that the world has ever known. Not without his faults, he still remains the type produced, and a statue to his memory will honor those who erect it and the place where it is set.

Anticipating the Millennium.

Boston Globe Author and publisher are not always enemies. For in stance, the will of Charles Godfred Leland ("Hans Breitman") bequeathes all the profits from his works to his pub

likelihood of an Anglo-Franco-Japanese alliance is not resorted to the law and the other to an act of person so strong as it should be to justify Japan in taking it sonal violence to get even with a triumphant rival. JAMES A. M'NEILL WHISTLER, GENIUS OF MOODS AND EPIGRAMS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

NO HULA-HULA MONKEY BUSINESS.

In reading the gladsome news that little Hawaii as patriotically appropriated the sum of \$30,000 for Perhaps it was this woman who had said Whistler, after having stood before one

of his paintings in silent admiration for many minutes: "Why, Mr. Whistler, it's nature herself!" and to whom the worldfamous artist and wit instantly replied: "Yes, madam, I understand nature is looking much improved of late!" Such a comment was embently characteristic of Whistler, and, as a sort of reverse Illustration of the same whimsical turn of his concelt, his retort to the Attorney General of England in the famous

nction at law of Whistler vs. Ruskin is apropos. The renowned Whistler painting of Battersea Bridge at night, "A Nocturne in Black and Gold," which Ruskin had in Black and Gold," which Ruskin had characterized as "a pot of paint flung in the public's face," was produced in the courtroom during the trial of the case.
"To you think now, Mr. Whister," asked the Attorney General, "that you could make me see the beauty of that picture?" Whister paused, as we are told in his book, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," which contains the report of the trial, and examining attentively the At-

torney General's face and looking at the bicture alternately, said, after apparently giving the subject much thought, while the court waited in whence for his answer: "No! Do you know, I fear it would be

The saving grace of humor possessed by Whistler enabled him to appreciate the comic side of the artistic temperament as keenly as one not a member of the self-aborbed brotherhood, London "Punch" once published a suppositious conversation between Whistler and Oscar Wilde, which caused the latter to send the following tele-

Trom Oscar Wilde, Exeter, to J. McNeill Whistler, The Street: Punch the ridiculous; when you and I are together we never talk about any-

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

"He is like no other human being," said an American woman who met the late James A. McNeill Whistier in London some to say that one of the Counted against him in the end, placing him in antagonism toward nearly all his associates and contemporaries. Just a year if I had been conversing with a flash of I had been conversing with a flash of the section of the Spectral of the Spec

Yet one must needs believe that he rel-

Whistler was not on particularly cordial surprise."

seeing Whistler, went out with a sour look.

"Just came in for his morning bitters!"
was the amused Whistler comment.

It hurt Whistler to the quick when he was defeated for re-election to the presidency of the Royal Society of British Artists, and he and his followers withdrew from the society. At its next annual exhibition Whistler wisters the expleries a Mr. Whistler for the presidency of the Royal Society of British Artists, and he and his followers withdrew from the society. At its next annual exhibition Whistler wisters the expleries a Mr. Whistler does hope that Mr. Hamer-

A certain Mr. Stott of Oldham encountered him in the Hogarth Clab and dething, Oscar-but, for once, I suppose, nounced him as a liar and a coward, "I 'your own."

confound the critics, with whom he was in a perpetual state of war, and especially to his fellow-painters believed to be the greatcatch them tripping in their exposition of lest in the world at the time of his death, an art of which, he always contended, they his end was touchingly lonely.

To which Whistler replied, reproving the presuming leader of the aesthetes:

"From Whistler, Tite Street, to Oscar Wilde, Exeter: No. no. Oscar, you forget; when you and I are together, we never talk about anything except me."

The eccentric American artist cherished an amused contempt for Oscar Wilde and seemed alert to the shallowness and sham which constituted so large a part of the latter's make-up.

Once, when Whistler had said an especially brilliant thing in private conversation, Whistler! By Jove, I wish I had said that."

Exator them tripping in their exposition of an art of which, he always contended, they knew nothing but the superical jargon.

The critic of the Times spoke of a portrait we have ever seen of our great art critic." Whereupon Whistler we have ever seen for our great art critic." Whereupon Whistler had so four great art critic." Whereupon Whistler had so were gendarmes—but to the World as follows: "Ne pas conformed that his few friends or the public be informed of his illness. Secreting himself in his residence in Chelsea, he braved the fight through in utter solitude to the end.

dying without a word of farewell to the world, at which he had laughed all his out guide or compass, and cannot by mere sense of smell distinguish between oil and water color, he ought, like Mark Twain, to inquire. Had he asked the guardian or the fire always contended, they have nothing but the superical jargon.

He is said to have suffered from cancer of the stomach, for which reason he for trait of John Ruskin by Herkomer as "be-ling the first oil portrait we have ever seen of the letter to the world at the time of his chark his end was touchingly lonely.

He is said to have studenthy for Oscar Which reason he for the time of the stomach, for which reason he for the time of the stomach, for which reason he for the time of the stomach, for which reason he for the time of the stomach for which reason he for the time of the stomach for which reason he for the time of the stomach for which reason he for the tim

before his death he wrote:

"I learn that I have, lurking in Lendon, still a friend, though for the life of me I cannot remember his name.

Adden."

So, also, when the art critic of the Spectator mistock a photograyure reproduction of a per-and-ink drawing by Samuel Palmer for a finished etching by the same hand, Whistler rejoiced mightily, denying labed his more or less Ishmaelitish position.

When Tom Taylor, art critic of the London Times, died, Whistler said, mournfully, if to the World. "By this sort of thing "I have hardly a warm personal enemy left."

terms with his brother-in-law, Sir Seymour Heyden. On one occasion the latter came into an art gallery in the forenon and, seeing Whistler, want out with a seeing Whistler, want out with a seeing whistler want out with a seeing whistler. the former wrote a stately note to Whistier, couched in the third person, rebuking him and informing him that "Mr. Hamerton

ists, and he ami his followers withdrew from the society. At its next annual exhibition Whistler visited the galleries. A gentleman at his shoulder was admiring a canvas of Sir Frederick Leighton's.

"It's a gem." he cried; "a perfect gem!"

"Yes," answered Whistler, "like a diamond in the sty."

"He a mond in the sty."

"He a mond in the sty."

"Yes," answered Whistier, "like a duamond in the sty."

A good deal of a dandy in his own eccentric way, carrying a cane that has been described as a long wand, and somewhat affected in manner, Whistier, the son of a gallant officer in the United States Army, and at one time a cadet at West Point himals, was anything but effeminate, with Whistler wrote in answer: "A poor with the state of the said of this literary celebrity of Lendon drawing-rooms and leader of the greenery-pullery" cult: "Order has the courage of other people's convictions."

Again, upon receiving a note from Wilde in which there was a chean attempt at wit Whistler wrote in answer: "A poor

nounced him as a liar and a coward. "I immediately rose up and slapped Mr. Stott's face," Whistler records. "I am also grieved to add that the incident was closed by a kick administered upon a part of Mr. Stott of Oldham's body that finally turned toward me."

Nothing delighted Whistler more than to confound the critics, with whom he was in the confound the critics, with whom he was in the confound the critics, with whom he was in the confound the critics. The confound the critics in the critics is a singular pathes in his passing.

Recognized as a great artist, by many of this follow-mainters believed to be the great-

ADVENT OF THE MIDSUMMER FISHERMAN, A STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY.

BY DOROTHY DIX.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. The Fisherman-The approach of the dog days calls attention to the Fisherman, which during the warm weather is subject to a species of rables that is extremely contagious, and against which people who are out on a vacation should protect themselves

as much as possible. This strange animal, which is a cross between Ananias and a hot-air furnace, is chiefly remarkable for its curious habit of spending the winter laying up the store of dough which it blows in on a two weeks'

angling trip in the summer. During the most of the year it is a plain, unpretentious, inoffensive beast of burden, that is economical, reliable and veracious, but the minute it begins to throw fits a pecomes a wild and unmanageable creature that burns up money for split bamboo rods and slik dip-nets, and boasts loudly and without truth or reason of what it is going to do, thus rendering itself a terror to all beholders.

These annual attacks are naturally a great drawback to the pleasure of having a Fisherman as a domestic pet, but as you can always see the frenzy coming on, it gives a family an opportunity to hustle the poor, afflicted creature off to the country in time to save their lives.

Fortunately, the spells are seldom of long

juration, and after two or three weeks the Fisherman generally returns in an humble and chastened state of mind, with empty pockets and large, sore sun blisters on the ack of its neck

Fisherman is indigenous to the entire England and Scotland produce a remarkably fine species, though the American variety, while perhaps lacking a little in the staying powers exhibited by those of

more picturesque liar than that of any other country, and as this is one of the cule; points about the species, it will be seen that we lead the world in the propagation of this noble creature

Anatomists who have dissected this inter-esting animal tell us that it is composed chiefly of hope and imagination, and that the truth is not in it. This, coupled with its habit of bragging about the fish it has caught, but never brings home with it, and its tendency to make love to any pretty summer girl who

may happen around, has led naturalists to classify it among those animals that have middle of December. no grip on veracity (genus prevaricatis). out the minute it begins to throw fits a lower many story. Hence the expression, and may be readily distinguished at sight by the number of things it has strapped upon it. Indeed, the more it can burden itself down with creels and fly books and gaffs and rods, etc., the better pleased it is. It also carries a large bottle of bait.

Unhappily, we have little authentic data concerning the habits of this interesting animal in action, although it is not in the least shy and exhibits a perfect willingness to have itself photographed with large strings of papier-mache fish. best authorities attainable, how-

ever, we learn that it rises long before day and hies away to some secluded spot, where it stands in the water for hours at a time. vainly waiting for a salmon that never comes; or else it sits bent doubled up on a log, or in a boat in the sun, while earwigs crawl down its back and mosquitoes pepper it, and it lays the foundation of malaria and doctors' bills.

The same veracious authorities who have

the mother country, far excels them in its ability to guess at the weight of things it hooked but never landed.

The American Fisherman is also a much that it is an animal singularly deficient in a sense of humor.

The chief characteristic of the Fisherman

a sense of humor.

The chief characteristic of the Fisherman is its patience. Some writers contend that this is owing to the use of balt, which appears to affect it very much as the loco weed does the cattle in the West. Indeed, some naturalists go so far as to declare that after a Fisherman has nibbled

three or four times at the bait it doesn't care whether there is anything doing or not. During the winter the Fisherman spends its time, when not engaged in labor, in tellits time, when not engaged in labor, i ing about the size of the fish it caught last summer. These grow in weight and num-ber, so that what were two small perch in August become a string of whales by the It is, however, extremely risky to doubt

ways found along streams, ponds end lak

the impression prevails that it is extremely fond of water. This is an error. You can lead a Fisher-man to the water, but you can't make it drink, minute investigation showing that it

feeds principally on rye.

The female of this species is extremely rare, but is peculiarly dangerous, as it is n man-devouring variety that spends its time angling for husbands.
At present our American cities are full of

Fishermen, who have just returned from the country, and who are roaming the streets seeking victims whom they may devour. By going downtown very early in the

morning and returning late at night it is, however, possible to escape them, though nobody is safe, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Listeners should see that they are muzzled. made these interesting observations also contend that the Fisherman goes through these tortures under the impression that it ain rights reserved.

IS OR IS NOT WEALTH AN ADVANTAGE TO AMERICAN YOUTH? <

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. It is a debatable question whether or not it is to be regretied that the most ambitions of the present generation of the American youth are confined almost exclusively to those who have insufficient means to carry out their plans for the acquisition of fame or fortune, and must depend absolutely upon their own exertions for all

It is probably not a misfortune that they must work all the time out of school hours and during their vacation to earn money enough to supply the necessities of their scholastic course.

The industry necessary to keep their minds and bodies healthful is an advantage not gained otherwise. They have no time for dissipation and vaudeville shows.

Boys obtain all the exercise they need

scholarships and prizes which enable them to go to college which they could not do without some such good fortune. Girls have many fields where they can advance themselves and gratify their ambitions for collegiate, musical, art and

linguistic educations.

A score of them have done so and have

won by their more wealthy companions who had all of their time to devote to their studies. Nine cases out of ten the young people who are brought up in idleness, and who are indulged in luxurious living, contract

extravagant, indolent habits and vicious The lines of Doctor Watts, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do,' are as true to-day as when first uttered by One is pained in examining the lists of

rich men's sons to find so few of them have sustained the good name and fortune have inherited By far the majority of them have in a few brief years scattered their inheri-tance and forfeited the reputations bequeathed by their parents. There is no exception on account of lo

scions of frugal, moral, honorable New England sires have been the mos reckless debauchees when they have come nto the possession of their patrimony, exhibiting propensities the o ene is at a loss to understand; displaying rested for violation of law because they Carondelet. to understand; displaying

high character and morality of their pri- , had fast automobiles and imitated some-

In many respects they outstrip those of the Far West, who are supposed to in-herit the most dissipated and reckless discondas west of the Rocky Mountains, and whose examples were characterized by ous of getting into the "smart set," whose anything but sobriety and economy, but ambitions are not above such a standard, is who were men of strictest integrity and stalwart princibles.

nany of the wealthy class have spent too much time abroad and have been influen by the profligate men who are the degen-erate sons of decayed nobility, who have ecome proficient in all phazes of proffi-

and riotous living, they are on the out vivi for unsophisticated, rich Americans whom they are ready to initiate into all the abandon of European spendthrifts.

Spending their inheritance in immoral

by athletics; many of them winning It does not take the trusting victims long to acquire a keen taste for the exquisite and alluring temptations put before them. and before they realize the fact they be- | hess. Others engaged in the trial come apt pupils and have lost all their precome apt pupils and have lost all their preconceived ideas of right living.

They sometimes awaken to a realization
that they are paying heavy premiums on
their investments in debauchery, but more

An injunction against the St. Louis

frequently not until they have spent what-ever they could call their own and are carried away prizes that should have been won by their more wealthy companions unfit for the useful lives they should lead. Invention seems to have been busy derising ways and means for the rich to spend their multi-millions. Not the least these inventions is the automobile. There is a high pressure atmosphere about this wonderful machine that has completely captured Americans, young and old.

A majority are not satisfied with reason-

speed that covers space in marvelously short time, but must have the trebled and quadrupled until the highways and streets are continually jeopardized. Legislation became necessary to protect ife and property against wanton d tion by these reckless automobilists, but even with its restraints one is constant-ly shocked by accidents that occur through excessive speed, some paying their fines of lines and immediately repeating their offense of died. f they can gratify their desires to excel ome one else in the swiftness with which

they fly about from place to place.

There have been instances where men have expressed gratification over being arrested for violation of law because they

body of the ultra-fashionable set.
Automobiling, yacht racing, polo, golf,
tennis and the long list of amusements of

the very wealthy are all well enough if positions from their daring and desperate they would keep within the bounds of reason and a proper regard for the rights of them into the mining distrcts of the gol-The young man or woman who is desir-

destined to be a failure, and will not con tribute much toward the betterment of the world Copyright, 1905, by W. R. Hearst, Great Britah

2 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. 2

From The Republic, July 27, 1878. Depositions in the suit of J. H. Chambers against Logan D. Dam-

• and Illinois Railroad to stop construco tion of the line through East St. 4 Louis became effective. The builders · were John B. Bowman, Joseph Alborn, Eugene Holloran, William Mul-• ligan, John B. Carroll, Frank Bowo man, Henry Sexton and William

& Brucker. Professor John H. Tice departed for Texas to witness the total eclipse

· of the sun. Commodore W. J. Kountz of the Kountz Line of steamers went to Pennsylvania.

W. E. Stevens, evangelist, conduct-

ed a large open-air meeting at North •

Park place. Pierce Whalin of Gamble place R. H. Rice presented a fine silver-

· gray fox to the zoological garden at ·